MUSLIN UNDERWEAR REDUCED

dates To-Lay-Myron King Thinks ing aside all odd lots and mussed pieces

Muslin Underwear

Of course, we've clipped the price of every piece, making a

Bargain

of every garment. These goods will be sale on the second floor

Wednesday A. M.

fulfilled now's your chance to fill it at WEDNESDAY AND ALL WEEK.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

Agent for Butterick's Patterns.

CARPETS

This has come to stand for thoroughgoing qualities-genuine stuff. honestly made. It is something to be applied to our carpets. It's the kind we sell. Whether for a few cents or a few dollars a yard you may know what you're buying when you buy of

We are a little "tore up" now by the alteration, but we've got room for you to get around and we've got our ALTERATION SALE PRICES on

CARPETS We are glad to show them, whether

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.

When We Say "Picture Frames!"

We mean frames made at our factory-the latest styles-the best and most artistic We frame pictures. The work is done by

Art Supplies of all kinds.

The H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian St.

New Bargains!

MEN'S HOSE - Reduced from WASHABLE GLOVES-Lemon



J. & W. SELIGMAN OFFER TO TAKE SCHOOL BOARD LOAN.

But They Must Close the Deal To-Day -Board May Have to Fall Back on Indianapolis,

law, must be refunded to-day. There was but one bid-that of J. & W. Seligman, loan the board \$120,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and to pay a premium of \$50. This, with the bid at 6 per cent, for \$20,000 of the sary to refund the temporary loan of \$140,-

By a provision of the law governing the board, this temporary loan cannot be made only at a time. The notes have no days of grace in which to be paid, and the \$140,000 to be refunded was, therefore, due yesterit has been the understanding with perthe board may borrow money with which to meet the notes.

The finance committee will meet again forms were hastening along it toward the ian, provided the deal can be closed up city. There is a possibility, however, that the New York brokers will be unwilling to enter into the deal in such a manner. While loans have not been questioned, they have never before gone outside the city, and cial market. It is customary for brokers, in making such a loan as this, to have their attorneys investigate before so doing, and it may be that the Seligmans will insist upon such an investigation. If so the loan cannot be made from them, as the board must have the money to-day. In case the bid cannot be accepted for the above reasons, the board will be at the mercy of the Indianapolis bankers, who may have the amount of money needed at hand and willing to loan it. The temporary loan to be refunded is held by the

Frenzels, at 8 per cent. interest. REDUCED THE JUDGMENT.

Judge Stephenson Will Allow Imogene Hyatt Only \$5,000.

Recently Mrs. Imogene Hyatt secured a judgment in the Circuit Court at Noblesville against Albert Tucker for \$8,000. Judge Stephenson, after giving the case jury's finding was excessive and not warranted by the testimony. To-day he reduced the judgment to \$5,000 and entered gment for that amount. The case will

Training School Payments.

To-day the finance committee of the the second annual payment on the Manual Training School building. The payment ounts to \$28,000, being the note for 12% per cent., and one of six annual payments,

Letest things in Rockers.-Wm. L. Elder. | form of Grover C. in the outskirts of the | 2 o'clock

MONEY QUESTION FIRST

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES EXPRESS THEMSELVES FREELY ON THIS.

Conference of Committee and Candi-

Bland Is the Man to Bent.

The financial question will be the paranount issue in the speeches of Republican orators during this campaign in Indiana, if the opinion of the candidates on the State ticket have much weight in the conticket were in the city last evening and. they expressed themselves freely, in talking to a Journal reporter on the subject. Below is given a brief digest of what each

J. A. Mount, candidate for Governor-While protection and reciprocity form a cardinal principle of the Republican party and cannot be given too much importance, one and should be met fearlessly and honstly. The party stands pledged to sound money, and I believe before the fall election the people who are now inclined toward free silver will be rid of the heresy. I do not believe it will last. I have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people of Indiana. That is a question which the people are studying and one which the party leaders should help them to understand. An understanding of the silver question by the people will make thousands of Republican votes.

W. D. Robinson, Candidate for Appellate Judge-While I regard the tariff issue as important, it is more important that we combat the free-silver issue. I believe that after fair discussion this State will

go overwhelmingly for sound money. W. D. Owen, candidate for Secretary of State-The people at the present time are interested in money above all other questions. Our platform has spoken on the subject with clearness and it is expected that the Chicago platform will be as definite on the opposite side. This joins the is uppermost it will naturally engage the larger part of attention from our speakers. The farmers and laboring men, as well as business men, will not forget the havoc that Democratic tariff reform has to try any more Democratic free experimind against the Democratic party to start on. Admittedly, a large part of the silver agitation is from Democratic managers, to escape in the campaign the efnaladministration of public affairs. But the money question is a great question. The prosperity of the people, as well as the prosperity and honor of the Nation, is involved, and the Republican party cannot do one whit less than stand by its record of the past, meet the issue squarely, discuss it candidly and trust an intelligent people for results. A. C. Daily, candidate for Auditor-I be-

lieve we ought to get financial literature started to investigating the subject right away. I believe that as soon as they de investigate it those believing in free silver will get away from their present attitude It would also be a good thing to have a number of small neighborhood meetings for the discussion of the subject. I do not think the tariff issue ought to be belittled, but the other is of more immediate im-

The financial question first and the tariff next. Most of the Democrats, and all laboring men, admit that we are right on the tariff and there is no argument on that question; but we must fight for sound money and help to educate each other

W. A. Ketcham, candidate for Attorneygeneral-You cannot always lead a horse to water, much less make him drink With the people talking on one subject, ! do not believe in trying to make them discuss another. Nothing is to be made by running away from an issue in a campaign, and I believe in meeting this silver ssue squarely and making an honest fight Captain John Worrell, who will represent Statistician S. J. Thompson in the conference-The financial question should be the first to come up for discussion. We must

treat that and the tariff jointly, but any speaker in properly handling his subject will give his first attention to the finan-Nearly an the Republicans of note who gathered about the Denison House last believe as the State candidates do, that the financial question should be met at once. "I think," said C. W. Fairthe tariff question will forge to the front but it is necessary right now to devote

underlying the silver craze will readily be exposed and it will disappear very rapidly 'We shall have to go at the silver quesion hammer and tongs," said E. H. Ne beker. "There is a vast amount of misapprehension on this issue abroad, and the quicker we begin a campaign of education on the subject the better it will be for the party and the country. Such members of the committee as came

in last night expressed views very much

conference it will be determined to make pening the campaign, or rather the speakng campaign, for the general campaign is wide open right now, will be readily disof that month, for it will be borne in mind that during the past few years the first

FARMER BOY PRESIDENT.

two weeks of September have usually been

as sultry as any during the whole sum-

An Excerpt from a Book to Be Published by Myron D. King. (Excrepts from "Farmer Boy President" by Myron D. King, late private secretary to Ex-President Matthews. To be from

That afternoon the Governor remained

press Jan. 1, 1927.)

cool and expectant. He seemed to be one Destiny pointed to a bright pathway that knew no immediate end. It was a pathway of dazzling brilliance and many typical the Governor. His grimy face bespoke the happiness he felt when he found that the liques of Wall-street gold barons and ploated monopolists no longer had him by the throat. Then came the spike-whiskered farmer, him disregardless of politics as Walt Whitman would have said, who scrunched his hob-nailed boots on the freshly-painted floors of the gubernatorial mansion as he entered to attest fealty to the nominee. In his face might have been read the words, "In hoc pluribus gesundheldt," or words to that effect. I was just going ahead receiving the other typical Americans, when the Governor spoke: "Myron," he said, "before my eyes the panorama of the future is passing. I see devotion to the cause as their guiding star and loyalty to their leader as their stimu-They are coming from all parts and from beyond our ocean shores. First of all come the correspondents for the out-ofevery detail of my life since the first day I entered politics as precinct committeeman in Vermillion county. Therein I will be safe, for I have never, Myron, opened my mouth sufficiently to insert my foot as

THE GOVERNOR COUGHED. "But, dear Myron," he continued, "look my favor in the future. I see crawling on John P. and Otto N. and Sterling Holt and T. T. Mayor, and W. Democrat (?) Bynum behind them are Johany Altgeld, and Horace Boles, and Ben Tillman and David B. Hill and Governor Pattison, and Senator

crowd, wabbling as fast as his elephantine form will permit. Oh! Myron, they are all Just at that instant there was a knock at the door. "Come in," I said. The door opened and in walked "Jedge" Edward C. Buskirk.

DIDN'T WANT THE SILVER, But They Have Been Howling for It

for Months. State Treasurer Scholz gave the employes of the custodian's force a plentiful supply of free-silver when he paid them off yesterday. Tim Griffin, "head of the push," was the first victim. When he came \$375, it was unloaded upon him in big. round silver dollars. Tim threw up both hands. "Heh?" he cried. "No yer don't!" and he backed out of the office. Finally a compromise was made, and he was given \$100 in silver and the rest in paper, as gold." The first two or three of the force to be paid in silver objected, but the others were "put on" and took it as a good joke. It did not bother them much,

as they are paid every two weeks, and the amount given each was only \$22.50. Mayor Taggart's father-in-law, Mr. Bryant, is employed in the city controller's office. He is a rampant free-silver man and chafes somewhat under the remarks of the gold bugs with whom he is surrounded.' Yesterday he went to the office of County Treasurer Schmidt to draw his salary. Schmidt knew of his silver views, and instead of giving him greenbacks or other paper money, handed out \$83.33 in silver, most of it in halves and quarters. Bryant did not say a word, but took the money downstairs and got a bag in which he dumped it and then put it in the safe in the office. He will take it home by in-

BLAND THE MAN TO BEAT.

That's What Governor Matthews's Chief Boomer Says.

Last evening Myron D. King, the Governor's private secretary, accompanied by W. A. Cullop, of Vincennes, Leon Bailey and a few other close friends of Governor Matthews, went to Chicago to open the Matthews headquarters in the Palmer House and put it in readiness for the advance guard of the delegation, which will leave at noon to-day. The Matthews people have about made up their minds that Bland is the man who will have to be beaten at Chicago before any other presidential candidates can have a show. 'A couple of weeks ago," said Mr. King, would have said that Boies was probably the man we would have to beat. Whether his boom has lost strength or not Southern State for its candidate, for the great majority of the Southern States will themselves oppose this idea.'

Sound-Money Headquarters.

The sound-money Democrats who met have engaged rooms 10 and 12 on the parlor floor of the Palmer House in Chicago and will open them Friday. Mr. Bynum is now in Chicago looking after arrange-

Which Plank?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It was a surprise to me that a conference of politicians should be called to determine which plank of the Republican platform should be most emphasized in the coming campaign of edpeation. I cannot see how anyone could be neglected without damage to the whole. Certainly we cannot beg anybody's pardon for our position on tariff and reciprocity, and we have no occasion to dodge that issue. Besides, it is not new to us, and the record that a Republican tariff and its companion measure, reciprocity, have made is nothing to be ashamed of or apologized for. For that matter, these will take care of themselves and do their own defending if given only a half chance. Certainly no Republican

new dress over; it reads so like everyduring the war to maintain equality between gold and silver, or between gold and greenbacks, but the Republicans took the earliest possible moment to restore the equilibrium in spite of the bitter hostility of the Democratic party in every recognized convention from the national to the has maintained that parity notwithpower a year or two and did what it could existing parity between gold and silver other dollar. That is old-fashioned Repubsandwich Islands or Canada. The Greenbackers, through the Democratic party urrency doctrine some twenty to twentyve years ago, but they utterly falled, just rom the line of policy we have pursued from the day we got possession of the government till to-day, with the magnificent result that every dollar of currency is as good as any other dollar anywhere in other fellows are trying to shove us into a plank we never will tolerate and make us advocate a "single gold standard." The ime never will come in the United States when gold shall be the only standard, at east while the Republicans are free to dictate. A party that, after so expensive a war, could return to the "existing gold standard," and that has been wise enough these years of superabundance of silver to s no better than a silver or greenback dollar, can be trusted to preserve this parity of values for all time to come. All this clamor for free coinage is only the dying echo of the flat greenback craze of twenty-five years ago. It will soon die away, and the "existing gold standard" will continue until the next paroxysm of cheap money strikes somebody. Out upon that cowardice that proposes to blink any question before the people. The only objection I have to the Republican platform t that it did not tackle something new and march into new fields, declaring in favor of the next war, or something that meant aggression. In re-enacting a protective tariff and in continuing to maintain the "existing gold standard" it merely proposes to undo the mischief the Democratic party has done in its short reign, and to prevent the mischief it proposes as to currency-all of which is a matter of course. U. L. SEE. Indianapolis, June 30.

MOUNTS EXONERATED. Charges Made by the Quinette

Woman Did Not Stand.

Sheriff Womack yesterday morning conmade by Mamie Quinette against Harry investigation was thorough and resulted in a complete exoneration of Mr. Mounts. This investigation only applied to the charges made by the Quinette woman. The investigation as to the responsibility for Starr's escape had already been made, and Mounts

was found entirely responsible for that and discharged for his carelessness. Charles Hagergorst, an Old Resident. Charles Hagegorst, seventy-three years of age, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. He had been a resident of this city for many years. He was born in Germany, young man. He came almost direct to this city, where he remained until the gold He returned to Indianapolis in 1876, and has lived here ever since. He kept a grocery on South Capitol avenue for many years. His first business in this city was in a grocery store on the lot adjoining Charles occupied for a number of years. He leaves a fortune of about \$50,000. He was never married. He leaves one sister, Mrs. Christiana Resner, of this city, and two brothers, Christian, of Springfield, Ill., and Wilof Chicago. The funeral will take at the residence of Mrs. Resner, No.

21 Flast Vermont street, this afternoon, at

NEW PHASE APPEARS TO MOOTED PURE-WATER QUESTION.

City Sanitarian and Dr. Hurty Will Go to Louisville To-Day to Inspect the Method There.

Wm. B. Bull, vice president of the O. H. which are conducting filter experiments at Louisville, under the supervision of city authorities, came here yesterday for the purpose of inducing Vice President Davis to consider mechanical filters before adopting the Lawrence (Mass.) sand-bed filter system. When he was informed that the city stood committed to the Lawrence plan by the action of the Board of Health, Mr. Bull decided to have a talk with City Sanitarian Ferguson. Dr. Ferguson informed Mr. Bull that the Board of Health was not \$140,000. In the event the city purchases opposed to mechanical filters, if they would give as good results as the Lawrence type. In order to demonstrate what his company is doing at Louisville, Mr. Bull invited Dr. Ferguson and Dr. J. N. Hurty to visit that city, and they will accompany him there to-day for that purpose. Mr. Bull informed Dr. Ferguson that he was under bond to the city of Louisville not to reveal the results of experiments his company has been making during the last year, but said that they were so entirely satisfactory that the company was ready to quit the work three

Cincinnati has been agitating the water question for some time past. The question to be settled there is the filtration and purification of water drawn from the Ohio river. In a letter to a Cincinnati paper

over an improved and purified water supply, many of your readers may be interested to know what is being done by other especially by Louisville, where the water supply is drawn from the Ohio river, and the conditions to that extent are identical with those at Cincinnati. I have read with much interest the very able and compre-I am unable to say, but it does not seem so formidable as it did then. I know Mr. Bland will probably go into the convention not surprised to observe that they recomhensive report of the gentlemen , ho commend filtration as an important factor in the case, in which recommendation they are unquestionably advising what will very soon be the universal practice in all large cities where there is a doubt as to the purity of the public water supply. THE TWO METHODS.

> There are two methods of filtration of vater in large volumes. One is the 'sandbed' method, as generally practiced in Europe, and to a limited extent in this country, and which is known to be an efficient means of water purification. Under this system large basins are constructed, several acres in extent, and in these basins are constructed filters of gravel and sand, through which the water slowly percolates, giving an effluent of unquestioned purity. such filter beds require them to be covered by roofs, preferably of vaulted masonry; and, as Cincinnati is precisely on the line ers may be advised for your city if sandbed filters should ultimately be adopted The great objection to the adoption of the above method of filtration is its enormous first cost, and it is in reference to a plan of filtration costing much less to instat that I address you this article. The plan referred to is known as mechan

filtration, where the filtering material chanical filters is almost fifty times as rapid as in the sand-bed filters first referred to, and hence they may be much more compact in construction and economical to purchase than the sand-bed filters referred to in the report of your commis filter plant suitable for the purification or the water supply of your city can be erectcost of a send-bed system. "The question at once arises, is the me

fifty-fold greater filtration capacity possessed by mechanical filters is due to he use of small quantities of sulphate of alumina in connection with the process. shape to be filtered out, and, also, by formupper interstices of the filter bed, thoroughly prevents their passing through the The filters also arrest the precipitated coagulant, and the most delicate

chemical tests fail to show a trace of it in the filtered water. THE LOUISVILLE TESTS. "The city of Louisville has decided to adopt the mechanical filter process for the purification of its water, and it is with reference to what has been for months, onstrate the adequacy of mechanical filters to successfully purify the water of the thio river, that I address you this article In order that there should be no uncertainty or disappointment in this matter, the Louisville Water Company last sumpetitive test, which should extend over a sufficiently long term to include all the different phases of this river water, at its nies responded to the invitation, and the test began in July, 1895, and is still in The Louisville Water Company rate house, lighted, warmed and supplied with unfiltered water from the mains of output of each filter should not be less than a quarter million gallons per diem. to the actual work of a filter as part of a larger plant. Messrs. Long, the president, and Hermany, the chief engineer of the Louisville company, impressed with the far-reaching importance of this test as affecting not only their own city, but the whole question of the purification of water supplies of American cities, installed a arge and completely equipped laboratory adjacent to the filters, and placed it in charge of Mr. George W. Fuller, the eminent bacteriologist and chemist, recently with the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and a recognized authority on such questions. "Mr. Fuller selected a staff of assistants

and entered laboriously upon his task, which was no less than to take hourly samples of the filtered and unfiltered water, and to determine by analysis and bacterial cuiture the reductions of the impurities in the water, both chemical and bacteriological, effected by the filters. It is needless to say that this prolonged test, which will continue until August next, has never been excelled in duration and thoroughness, either in Europe or America, and that at its conclusion the question of the desirability of mechanical filtration as a mode of purification on any scale, however large, will be settled one way or the other. It may also be said that while the precise results and the extent of the bacteriological reduction effected by each filter will not be given to the public at once, they are such as to give the advocates of mechanical filtration great encouragement and to demonstrate the caof mechanical filters to absolutely purify the Ohio water under its worst conditions. It is therefore possible that by or before the time when the eminent engineers in charge of your proposed provements reach the point where they are ready to construct the necessary filters for the purification of your water supply, that they will be in a position to accurately know that mechanical filters will meet your needs, at a saving of many hundreds of thousands of dollars of the

COST IN INDIANAPOLIS. Mr. Bull said to a Journal reporter last night that the questions which confront Louisville and Cincinnati are almost identical with those now being discussed here. The matter of cost, he said, was one of interest only to the water company. In his opinion the citizens of Indianapolis are interested only in the matter of obtaining an adequate and inexhaustible supply of pure water. When he was informed that the city was considering the feasibility of

ture Mr. Bull admitted that the city might be interested in the cost of the filter plant adopted by the water company. In rough figures he said that the first cost of me-

chanical filters was 50 per cent. less than that of sand bed filters of the Lawrence type, and the subsequent cost of operation was smaller, including the use of alum as TO THE STRAWBOARD CASE. a coagulent. His attention was called to an article recently published by Mr. Firth, of Philadelphia, who stated that sand bed

But the Negligence and Carelessness of Mr. Macy Were Established-A Decision in September.

Mr. Bull said that he was not at liberty o talk at length at present, but that Drs. Noblesville strawboard works and its manerguson and Hurty would doubtless agers. It was argued by the attorneys for have some interesting information to impart after their return from Louisville, where they will be afforded every opporthe water company that this proceeding is in the nature of a civil action in that it tunity to see the plant in operation, and judge by personal investigation as to the seeks to compel the defendants to carry out The plans Mr. Davis has outlined provide lution of the water of White river. The dewith a capacity of 14,000,000 gallons a day At \$70,000 an acre this would require an outlay of \$490,000. Upon the authority of the way the facts in the case are viewed Bull's statements mechanical filters by the two sides. Practically all the circumstances of the case are admitted.

the plant ultimately the adoption of the latter system would amount to a saving of \$350,000 in the first cost, leaving out of consideration the fact that subsequent opfirst that the filters would cost \$50,000 an acre, there would still be a saving of \$210,-Since these figures have been pre- care has been the cause of the violation of sented to them the city officials are beginhasty in demanding that the water company adopt the Lawrence plan, without making any investigations. Mr. Davis has the company wants the best to be had. If who has notice that there is in his custody it can be shown that the mechanical fil-

American inventors, without making prop-Cistern Caps Must Be Lowered. City Engineer Jeup will report to the rule to say that they were bound to exhas been in effect over eight months.

OL CROSS ACQUITTED.

filters with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons of

filtered water a day would cost about \$70.

000, while mechanical filters with an equal

capacity would cost \$20,000. Mr. Bull ad-

mitted these figures to be correct, approx-

with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons a day?"

"Will your filters cost more than \$20,000

He Was Not Technically Guilty of Stealing the Horse.

O! Cross, the West Indianapolis horse doctor, who was arrested about two weeks, ago and charged with horse stealing, was asquitted by Justice of the Peace Nickerson yesterday afternoon. Several weeks ago Cross took a horse, which had been left with him, to another horse doctor on West Pearl street and traded it for a gold-filled watch and \$1.50. Cross then disappeared, and it was supposed he had gone to Albany, N. Y., to accept a position on a railroad. About ten days ago he returned and was Justice Herig, of West Indianapolis, who fixed his bond at \$500. This was reduced to \$200 by Justice Nickerson. Yesterday the case came up and it was shown to the satvoluntarily consigned to his keeping. The attorneys argued that the only recourse the owner of the animal might have would The watch which Cross received in the trade for the horse is now in the possession of Sheriff Womack. It was found outside the window of the city jail at West Indianapolis, where it is claimed Cross threw it nside cap with the name of I. A. Pickens. and is expecting to hear from him regarding the watch. When Cross was brought to the county jail, Dr. McCabe, who traded from the sheriff, but it was refused him and he has not been back since to claim it. He is a veterinary surgeon with an office on West Pearl street.

DRILLS AND HORSE RACES.

The Big Attraction for the Fourth at the Fair Grounds.

The management of the Fourth of July elebration at the fair grounds feels that it offers to the public unusual attractions. and, in addition to the four zouave, three infantry and championship artillery drills, it has succeeded in booking three first-class races in place of one, as has been heretofore announced. The afternoon will, therefore, furnish the lovers of sport and admirers of the military, as well as those patriotically inclined, an opportunity to celebrate the national holiday in such a way as it has not heretofore been done in many

The exercises will begin promptly at 1:30 p. m., with a horse race, which will be followed by a zouave and infantry drill, when will be interspersed another horse race, followed by two zouave and an infantry drill, after which will be given another horse race, to be followed by one zouave one injuntry drill, and, while th udges are m king up their scores as to the comparative merits of the companies which of the Indianapolis Light Artillery will reproduce the drill given by it in St. Louis in 895, when it won the largest artillery prize ever offered.

The street-car company will run cars the fair grounds every ten minutes in the morning of the Fourth, and every five minutes after the noon hour. This schedule will be observed on both the Central avenue and Illinois-street lines.

FOUND IN CINCINNATI.

Nellie Hilsabeck, Who Was Supposed to Have Eloped with a Young Man. Nellie Hilsabeck, of 213 Yandes street

who ran away from home a few days ago and was supposed to have eloped with a young man who had been wanting to marry her, is safe in the care of the police matron at Cincinnati and will be brought home to-day by her father. Monday night patrolman McNulty, of the Cincinnati force, noticed a young girl making inquiries of men and investigated the case He found that she was stopping men on the street in front of the Grand Central Station and asking them if they knew "Mr. reached the city from Danville, Ky., where to do so. She said she was Miss Clara Hadley, and gave her address at No. 213 Yandes street, Indianapolis. The patrolman thought best to detain her until her story and circumstances could be sufficient for the police here to identify her and order her detention until her father could be seen. He will go to Cincinnat this morning after his daughter.

HIS HEAD HIT THE BRIDGE. Fred Hazelton Seriously Hurt While

Riding on a Big Four Train. A telegram from Cincinnati yesterday

states that Fred Hazelton, the seventeenyear-old son of Dr. Lizzie Hazelton, of No. 4 Ash street, is at the Cincinnati Hospital with a fractured skull. Mrs. Hazelton says her son left home last Friday evening to go to Cincinnati with Fred Beerbower, a boy of about his own age. living at No. 175 Massachusetts avenue. Dr. Hazelton formerly lived in Cincinnati and she thought nothing of her son going and she thought nothing of her son going there. Monday night he started home and climbed to the roof of the mail car of the Big Four train that leaves Cincinnati at 8 o'clock in the evening. In crossing the Mill crek bridge Hazelton was struck on the head and his skull fractured. Beerbower was not injured. The information from the superintendent of the hospital is he city was considering the feasibility of to the effect that the injury is very se-

NO WILLFUL NEGLIGENCE

SO SAYS JUDGE BAKER IN REGARD

Pennsylvania lines to any station on those lines within two hundred miles from sta-tion where ticket is purchased; return cou-

Yesterday Judge Baker heard more of the rgument in the contempt case against the the order of the court to prevent the polfendants argued that it is wholly a criminal

After the argument Judge Baker said the case could be narrowed down even more than the attorneys had already done; that the only question seemed to be whether the court can punish for contempt for such an act as this, where simple want of extreme the injunction of the court, and no willfulness is shown. Judge Baker recited the facts of the granting of the original in-"Now it is a rule of law that a person

ters produce just as good results at far less cost he will doubtless prefer them. The advocates of mechanical filters say be lawful for nim to use it or to have it that it is folly for any municipality to conupon his premises, is bound to use diligence in proportion to the danger. I think the clude that old-world systems are better than those contrived by the ingenuity of situation of this defendant cannot be more favorable than to say that having impounded the product of this mill it should have been done in such a manner that it could not escape. It would not be a harsh ercise for the protection of the river a degree of care and prudence not only in the to the safeguard of the structure. 'Now what are the facts? In the first place the pond is placed so near to the river that the danger of the pollution of the stream from an escape of the water is greatly enhanced. It appears from the evi-

a week or ten days before the final break occurred, a break was found in the upper to resist the impression that the break occurred through want of compactness in th earth and want of weight and strength to resist the pressure. I am unable to find any evidence that Mr. Macy had any active, aggressive intent to discharge the contents of that pond into the river. So that if will-fulness is essential to be found against the strawboard company or Mr. Macy, we shall unable to find evidence of guilt. On the other hand, I think the negligence of the strawboard company and the negligence and carelessness of Mr. Macy are fairly established. Mr. Macy and the com-pany were bound to take notice of the ordinary laws of nature, the condition of the elements, the danger of winds and storms the tendency of large bodies of water enned up to seek an escape. They were ound to take precautions commensurate with the danger which would follow break in the protecting walls." A large number of authorities on the points suggested in Judge Baker's remarks

were submitted by the attorneys. He said he would examine them during the summer and be ready to proceed with the case the first Monday in September Mr. Macy, of the strawboard company, suggested that if it were believed that the evee would be in danger of breaking during the summer he would close his mill until The attorneys for the water company thought this would not be necessary, as the pond is now empty and cannot fill to a danger point during the summer. To Consider the Appropriation.

The Council finance committee will meet to-morrow night to consider the request of the Board of Public Works for an appro-priation of \$7,500 for an electric lighting plant for Tomlinson Hall and \$1,500 for va-

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

The Short Route to Wawasee, Ind. Two trains daily, except Sundays, in each direction run as follows: Leave Indianapolis ... 6:35 a. m. 11:15 a. m. Arrive Milford June ... 11:53 a. m. Leave Milford June... 1:30 p. m. Arrive Wawasee 1:48 p. m.

Leave Wawasee 7:17 a. m. Arrive Milford June .. 7:35 a. m. Leave Milford June .. 9:31 a. m. Arrive Indianapolis.... 3:10 p. m. 8:45 p. m. \$4.25 for the round trip. Baggage checked

Call at Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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